

## Hepatitis Knowledge Assessment Test

- 1) What function(s) does the liver perform:
  - a) Reconstructs and packages proteins and carbohydrates for cell use.
  - b) Stores sugars and vitamins
  - c) Breaks down fats
  - d) Metabolize medication
  - e) All of the above
- 2) Hepatitis means:
  - a) Bacterial infection of the liver
  - b) Inflammation of the liver
  - c) Gall bladder infection affecting the liver
  - d) Viral infection of the stomach.
- 3) Hepatitis is caused by:
  - a) viruses
  - b) alcohol/or other substance abuse
  - c) toxins
  - d) all of the above
- 4) Hepatitis C virus (HCV): (Circle all that apply)
  - a) Is the most common bloodborne infection in the U.S.
  - b) Is a rapidly progressing infection leading to death.
  - c) Is the leading cause of adult liver transplantation in the U.S.
  - d) Can lead to heart disease
- 5) Hepatitis A virus (HAV) is transmitted primarily by what route?:
  - a) Bloodborne
  - b) Sexually
  - c) Fecal/Oral
  - d) Airborne
  - e) All of the above
- 6) Hepatitis B virus (HBV) is transmitted primarily by what route?:
  - a) Bloodborne
  - b) Sexually
  - c) Fecal/Oral
  - d) Airborne
  - e) All of the above

- 7) Most people with chronic hepatitis C: (Circle all that apply)
- a) Turn yellow
  - b) Have no symptoms
  - c) Will die from it
  - d) Don't know that they are infected
- 8) Certain factors are associated with higher likelihood of progressive liver disease. These are (Circle all that apply)
- a) Being of Hispanic ethnicity
  - b) Drinking alcoholic beverages
  - c) Being older than 40 upon initial infection
  - d) Being male
  - e) All of the above
- 9) Prevalence of HCV infection among people who inject street drugs for 5 years or longer is:
- a) 10%
  - b) 30%
  - c) 50%
  - d)  $\geq 60\%$
- 10) The CDC recommends routine HCV screening for: (Circle all that apply)
- a) Pregnant women
  - b) Recipients of blood and blood products after 1995
  - c) Hemophiliacs who used clotting factor produced before 1987
  - d) Long-term sex partners of HCV+ persons
  - e) All healthcare workers
  - f) Current or former injecting drug users
  - g) Persons who have been tattooed
  - h) Veterans
  - i) Workers after a needle-stick exposure to HCV+ blood
  - j) People who have/had multiple sex partners
  - k) Poor people
  - l) Household contacts
  - m) Children born to HCV+ women
  - n) People with normal ALT levels
- 11) Describe three transmission prevention recommendations for people infected with HCV
- a)
  - b)
  - c) .
- 12) What percentage of people turn yellow during their acute phase of hepatitis C? (Circle one)
- a) 50%-60%
  - b) 80%-90%
  - c) 20%-30%
  - d) 0%-10%

- 13) What percent of people initially infected with HCV will remain infected for life? (Circle one)
- a) 30%-40%
  - b) 50%-60%
  - c) 75%-85%
  - d) 90%-100%
- 14) Once you've been infected with HCV, you can't get infected with HCV again.
- a) True
  - b) False
- 15) Once you've been infected with HAV, you can't get infected with HAV again.
- a) True
  - b) False
- 16) What hepatitis B marker should be positive when someone responds to the hepatitis B vaccine? (Circle one)
- a) Hepatitis B surface antibody (Anti-HBs)
  - b) Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)
  - c) Hepatitis B core antigen (HbcAg)
  - d) IgM class antibody (IgM anti-HBc)
- 17) What test should be done routinely on pregnant women during the 1<sup>st</sup> trimester? (Circle one)
- a) Hepatitis B surface antibody (Anti-HBs)
  - b) Hepatitis B surface antigen (HBsAg)
  - c) Hepatitis B core antigen (HbcAg)
  - d) IgM class antibody (IgM anti-HBc)
- 18) Of the persons who become chronically infected with HCV: (Circle all that apply)
- a) Persistent liver disease will develop in 100%
  - b) Cirrhosis will develop in 10%-20% over a period of 20-30 years
  - c) Liver cancer is certain to occur
  - d) Almost 80% will have a mild to moderate course of liver disease
- 19) Chronic hepatitis C causes symptoms all the time.
- a) True
  - b) False
- 20) Some people with chronic hepatitis C have normal or intermittently normal ALT's.
- a) True
  - b) False

- 21) Describe 3 essential behaviors that can improve health in people with chronic hepatitis C:
- a)
  - b)
  - c)
- 22) What is the risk of getting infected from a HCV+ contaminated needlestick?
- a) about 2%
  - b) 8-10%
  - c) 20-25%
  - d) 30-35%
- 23) Post exposure prophylaxis for hepatitis C includes:
- a) HBIG
  - b) Interferon
  - c) Immune globulin
  - d) none of the above
- 24) Which of these risks may have a higher association with sexual transmission of HCV:  
(circle all that apply):
- a) multiple sex partners
  - b) an STD
  - c) sex with trauma
  - d) all of the above
- 25) The Recombinant Immunoblot Assay (RIBA) is a supplemental test for HCV infection:
- a) True
  - b) False
- 26) PCR is the preliminary screening test for HCV?
- a) True
  - b) False
- 27) People co-infected with HCV and HIV should be only treated for?
- a) HIV
  - b) HCV
  - c) Both
  - d) Decided on individual case by case
- 28) What estimated percentage of people living with HIV are also co-infected with HCV?
- a) 10%
  - b) 25%
  - c) 40%
  - d) 90%

29) Answer T for True or F for False for each of the following:

- a) True HCV is not spread through sneezing, hugging, shaking hands, sharing food or water, eating utensils, or any other ordinary casual contact.
- b) False People with HCV should be excluded from healthcare employment; but not school, play, child-care, or other settings on the basis of their HCV infection status.
- c) False To protect the liver from further harm, people with HCV should limit their drinking to only 4 drinks per day.
- d) True The risk of liver cancer is 1%-4% annually in persons with cirrhosis

30) Give a brief description of the following diagnostic tests:

HCV-EIA:

RIBA:

PCR:

ALT:

ABDOMINAL ULTRASOUND EXAMINATION:

LIVER BIOPSY: